

# Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

Vol. I.—No. 87.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1897.

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## THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

### Second Edition

### THE JUDICIAL PLUMTREE

#### Chilled by Cold Weather or Some Other Influence.

#### HITCH IN PROCEEDINGS EXPLAINED

#### ATTORNEY-GENERAL POSITIVELY REFUSES TO RECOMMEND PURNELL.

Pritchard Thinks Purnell Will be Appointed—John A. Merritt of New York to Succeed Kerr Craigie—Statesville Postmaster Appointed.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—The temperature here is at the freezing point and this or some other refrigerating influence has chilled the judicial plum tree. The plum may not fall so easily or so plump in the direction suggested in last night's Tribune special.

Undoubtedly Mr. Purnell has the sympathy of the President and the support of Senator Pritchard. Ordinarily, that means appointment, but the hon in Purnell's path is the Attorney-General.

He was very positive in his statement to Senator Pritchard today that he would not recommend Purnell's appointment, and that if it was made by the President it would be done against his protest.

The disagreement between the President and the Attorney-General is the cause of the delay in this appointment.

They both agree that a resident of the district should receive the appointment, and they are trying to get together on the man. Speaking of the matter today, Senator Pritchard said the chances altogether favored Purnell's appointment. If the situation changes before midnight The Tribune will be advised.

Just before midnight, Judge Robinson, speaking of the impending judicial crisis, said: "Just tell them that you saw me." The appointment may be made tomorrow. When The Tribune representative called on Mr. Purnell at 11 o'clock he was sleeping the sleep of the righteous and in blissful ignorance of tomorrow's events.

Total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed today were 33, 39 of which were to fill vacancies caused by death and resignations, and 50 having been removed at the expiration of four years' service. A batch of North Carolina appointments are expected tomorrow.

The arrivals today were: Ex-Judge Allen of Goldsboro, John M. Moody and Chairman Pass, of Person county.

Col. A. B. Andrews, Hon. John S. Henderson, E. D. Steele, High Point, E. B. Smith, Greensboro; W. D. Connor, Wilmington; H. E. Kerr, Jr., Charlotte.

John W. C. Long was appointed postmaster at Statesville today. He is a prominent, active and influential young Iredell county Republican.

The President has at last found a man for third assistant postmaster general who will stick. John A. Merritt, of New York, will succeed Col. Kerr Craigie, of North Carolina.

In this able man, Col. Craigie returns to his home in Salisbury and will resume the practice of law.

The application of James A. Cheek for collector of the Eastern district was filed today.

J. B. H.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY AT BURLINGTON

Nominated D. F. Morrow for Mayor—A Citizen's Ticket Proposed.

Special to The Tribune.

Burlington, N. C., April 20.—According to a previous announcement, the Democrats met in the Mayor's office last night and nominated D. F. Morrow for Mayor, W. C. Dameron for police, and James Long for Street Commissioner. A few days ago I stated that "political parties cut but little sway" in our town elections, but since then it seems that things have changed, and a citizen's meeting has been called to meet at the Mayor's office Thursday night, for the purpose of nominating officers in opposition to those nominated by the Democratic convention. So the fight is on in full blast, and no stone will be left unturned.

Several of our young people went out to a picnic at Big Falls yesterday evening and reported a pleasant time.

The election to be held in the southern part of this (Alamance) county, to decide where the disputed territory, sometimes called "Oklahoma" Territory, properly belongs to Alamance or to Chatham county, comes off in a few days, and from what we can learn we think the election will result in Alamance gaining the victory.

MR. CHARLES PRICE'S CANDIDACY.

Claims Not to be a Candidate for the Eastern Judgeship.

Special to The Tribune.

Salisbury, N. C., April 20.—There seems to be some misapprehension about Mr. Charles Price's candidacy for the Eastern judgeship. As far as he is concerned, so a close acquaintance informed a Tribune representative today, Mr. Price has made no "canvass," nor is there any "candidacy" on his part. Mr. Price does not believe in lawyers "scrambling" for judgeships. He considers it highly unprofessional.

Despite what the gentleman's friend told The Tribune man, it is a well known fact that Mr. Price is highly endorsed, and news has been received from Washington and it is thought in Salisbury to be true, that Mr. Price stands surer of getting the nomination than any man.

Other wrong information is, Mr. Price's name frequently figures in the papers as being in Washington. In fact he has been in Washington only once since the present administration came in power, and that on other business, far removed from the judgeship.

The popular citizen of Salisbury remains at home attending to the legal business that demands his attention. If he is nominated as judge of the Eastern circuit, as Salisbury people think he will be, he can feel that it is the honor seeking the man.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—In the Senate today a resolution by Mr. Hoar was agreed to requesting the Secretary of State for comprehensive information as to the machinery of government of all foreign nations with which we have diplomatic relations, the taxes or excises and methods of collection, imports and exports, methods of aiding the merchant marine, discriminations against American merchant vessels, public indebtedness, etc.

Another resolution by Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, requests the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the effect of the present internal revenue tax on the honest production of distilled spirits, to what extent illicit distillation has occurred, and all further information that will aid in protecting the government against frauds. In this connection Mr. Cullom stated that he understood one-third of the high wines produced in this country came from illicit distillation.

Mr. Hoar wanted the resolution broadened so as to give information on alcohol used in the arts. He said it would be of great importance in the consideration of the tariff bill, and in this connection he stated that he would propose an amendment to the tariff bill exempting from tax alcohol used in the arts. The resolution finally went over.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, then called up the resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba. There was no objection, and as no Senator rose to speak on the resolution, Mr. Morgan asked that the Senate proceed to a vote and may vote on its adoption.

Mr. White, of California, expressed surprise at this move for an immediate vote, and suggested the absence of a quorum. The call disclosed the presence of fifty-five Senators, an ample quorum.

Mr. Hoar thereupon called attention to the absence of Mr. Hale, of Maine, as one of the committee accompanying the remains of the late Representative Milliken to Maine. Mr. Hale had given much attention to this subject and desired to be heard. For this reason Mr. Hoar asked that the resolution go over for one week.

Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, added that Mr. Hale had stated to him that there would be no opposition to fixing a time for a vote after reasonable debate, but that he did not want the time fixed during his absence.

Mr. Morgan again would, of course, yield to such an appeal. But the terrible and abominable situation in Cuba could not be allowed to go on much longer. He had just listened to the testimony of a witness before the Committee on Foreign Relations, which presented a shocking condition of affairs in Pinar del Rio. It was morally impossible that the people of the United States should close their eyes to these horrors much longer. We are aroused over Greece and Crete and Armenia, but the very strength of these horrors is under our feet. He wanted Americans protected, scenes worse than those in the bloody days of the Netherlands brought to an end. If the Senate passed this resolution, as he believed it would, human lives would be saved.

Mr. Mason, of Illinois, asked why a day could not be fixed for a final vote on the Cuban resolution.

Mr. Morgan said he would not ask this during the absence of Mr. Hale. The Cuban resolution then went over.

Mr. Mason offered a resolution directing the Committee on Rules to report a rule providing for a limitation of debate and for ordering the previous question. The resolution went over.

The agricultural appropriation bill was then taken up and passed without amendment.

At 1:40 p. m. the Senate went into executive session.

At 2 o'clock the Senate resumed legislative session, and the bankruptcy bill was formally laid before the Senate.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) submitted numerous amendments modifying the stringency of the original bill as applicable to debtors.

The Senate then adjourned.

Cotton Mill Falls.

Charlotte, N. C., April 20.—The Global cotton mill, 7,000 spindles, has gone into the hands of a receiver. The paid-up capital is \$75,000. The bonded indebtedness is \$60,000. On April 10 the mill defaulted in the payment of interest on the bonded indebtedness and shortly after shut down with the announcement that the cause was an overstock of products (colored goods and ginghams) and dullness of the market. The assets of the company are nearly \$200,000, and liabilities about \$120,000.

GOING TO NEW YORK.

There Will be a General Exodus From Washington Monday.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—The President will go to New York to attend the dedication of the Grant monument April 27th. President McKinley and family, members of the cabinet and their wives, ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries, and a few specially invited guests will leave here on a special train for New York Monday morning. General Miles, commander of the army, and Admiral Brown, the ranking admiral of the navy, will accompany the President as a special escort. The President will return to Washington Wednesday.

### SENATE PROCEEDINGS

#### Agricultural Appropriation Bill Taken up and Passed.

#### CUBAN RESOLUTION GOES OVER

#### INFORMATION CALLED FOR REGARDING FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

#### Mason Wants to Cut off Long-Winded Speeches—Allen Will Obstruct Any Bill Providing for Involuntary Bankruptcy.

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One incident occurred, which was unusual. Mr. Ben Blalock, a merchant here, was wagered fifty cents he would not jump into the millpond with his clothes on. In a spirit of foolishness he accepted the wager and jumped. He got wet, got out, got his money, and with the exception of the scare he gave the women and children, everything is all right.

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#### LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.

A Negro With a Wonderful Gift as a Mathematician.

Special to The Tribune.

New London, N. C., April 20.—John Mauney, a negro man living here, is certainly a curiosity in his way. He is about thirty years old, and looks and acts as other negroes, but where John, or Johnson, as he calls himself, differs from other men, is his ability to rapidly calculate. He says he has been to school only about one year, and cannot figure out a problem on paper. His work is all head work. Numerous tests have been given him, and he answers quickly and accurately. For instance, he is asked if one yard of cloth costs 7 1/2 cents, what will 4 7/8 yards cost? His answer is given before the questioner can put the figures down on paper. He was asked how many crotties are there from here to Salisbury—240 miles—one laid every two feet. His answer was quicker than I could write this sentence, and accurate, too. He is apt on catching propositions also, such as if a cat and a half catch a rat and a half in a minute and a half, how long will it take 100 cats to catch 100 rats.

John claims that his ability to calculate is a "gift." It may be. He is certainly a freak in that line.

WAKE FOREST BALL TOSSEES.

Had a Successful Southern Tour—Local Brevities.

Special Correspondence to The Tribune.

Wake Forest, N. C., April 20.—The

## SKINNER ON PROTECTION

Views of a Leading North Carolina Populist.

### PROTECTION SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH

#### AN AWAKENING ON A SUBJECT OF VITAL INTEREST.

The Opening of Mills and Factories in the South Has Revolutionized Public Opinion on the Tariff Question.

The House being in committee of the whole on the state of the Union and having under consideration the bill (H. R. 379) to provide revenue for the government and to encourage the industries of the United States, Col. Harry Skinner of North Carolina spoke as follows:

The commercial world today represents one vast battlefield, where each individual nation is arrayed against all others. Its extent encompasses the earth, and its battles are recorded among the people of all lands. Neither friendship nor philanthropy are considerations in this struggle, but instead calculation, cunning manipulation, and unfair and dishonest advantage rule supreme. It is a war relentless and insatiable, where the products of human effort are the weapons, and the love of gain, of position, or of power are the combatants. Beginning in the morning of our race, it has steadily intensified with its growth until now it dictates end controls all else. To such proportions have these conditions assumed that one is almost compelled to content that the prevailing doctrines of Malthus only can relieve the situation.

When the products of each nation in its variety and quantity are massed about the markets of the world, guided by the skillful and daring, they present a far more formidable array to the thinking and observant mind than an army of men with all the pomp and panoply of war.

On this field of battle the black flag always floats; no quarter is given; none is asked; and those who enter into the conflict must withstand all assault or perish. The inventive genius of man, together with the deep researches of the human mind, has almost eliminated space, seasons, and climate, and thereby increased immeasurably the intensity of the conflict and the disasters of defeat.

This long-continued warfare has taught the world many valuable lessons, the greater part of which have either been forgotten or neglected, few, however, have been presented and their principles applied with profit.

Among these few may be found the doctrine of "protection to home industry." This doctrine deserves it to be the duty of every government to care for its own home people first, and to protect them in their productive enterprises from the attacks of those engaged in similar enterprises in other nations. It means simply protection to one's own self, one's family, one's community, and the well-being and prosperity of one's government. Paul, in his wisdom, said, "He that liveth not for his own, even his own household, has denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." The doctrine of protection to home industry seeks to make a practical application of the teachings of this great logician to the end that the "laborer" may not only "be worthy of his hire," but that his wages may be sufficient to make such provision as is inculcated in the Scriptures. (Applause.)

General Hancock, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1880, finding himself environed by the vacillating position of his party on the tariff and desiring to placate the protection sentiment, so as to assure confidence and harvest votes, sent a message from Governor's Island that "the tariff is a local issue." The press laughed at his simplicity. The country concluded he was not a statesman, and from that hour his hopes of the Presidency faded away and were finally buried beneath an avalanche of ballots marking the meek idea of November.

Yet General Hancock spoke and wrote a parable, and I have lived to see, feel, and realize the result of his truthful writing.

At that time the district that I represent, stretching along the Atlantic coast from Cape Henry to Lookout, comprising sixteen counties (the very cradle of the government), with a soil as fertile and a population as intelligent and honest as could be found in the country, was perhaps the strongest free trade district in the Union. Since then plant after plant has been settled in our pine forests and cypress and juniper swamps; the smoke of mills everywhere above the pine tops, the sound of the axman and the noisy rattle of the sawmill is heard in the wild, wild woods and swamps and along the roadside, and the output of sawed and dressed lumber aggregate millions of feet per annum, and has brought us railroads, more civilization in the interior, multiplied steam and sail vessels upon our waters; brought us immigration and capital to operate this industry, increased the price of stumpage, of labor, and made the merchant more successful and thrifty. In consequence thereof a large protective sentiment has developed, and it grows daily as the manufacture of lumber and cotton increases. There is also a strong demand for the protection of the two-dollar tariff on lumber given by the present bill. The owner of the standing timber desires it because he believes it will increase the price of his stumpage; the laborer wants it because he believes it will increase his wages and give him constant employment; the mill owner wants it because it will make the business more profitable; the neighboring merchant wants it because it will make his trade better; and the adjoining planter wants it because he sees building up a small home market for a diversified crop. If I cross the boundary lines of my district and go into the interior of the State, where the smoke of manufacture is seen ascending toward heaven and the whirl and hum of industry are heard, there I find an active, live, positive, existing, and growing protective sentiment. (Applause.)

If I leave the plains and the hills and go up on the mountains that bathe their rugged brows in the clouds, where marble, iron, coal, bidentite, mica, hard woods, monozite, and all kinds of minerals are found, I find a people growing in the faith and strength of protection. When I take the report of our auditor and labor statistician, I find in North Carolina we have 190 cotton and woolen mills, 112 tobacco manufactures, 3,000 lumber mills and wood-working factories, with an invested capital of millions of dollars, employing fully 15 per cent. of our population. These manufacturing enterprises are

increasing, and the people are rapidly learning to appreciate their importance and benefits.

Just here I will remind Southern members that the South has been holding out inducements to capital to bring manufacturing nearer the fields of her raw material. Many Southern States have exempted them from taxation, State, county, and municipal, and you will find communities everywhere that will do the same sites and grant them extraordinary privileges. Yet you must realize the truth that your administration succeed to any extent that you will at the same time be manufacturing protection sentiment, and so this sentiment will be built up in other Southern States as manufacturers of different kinds are increased. I surmise you will find it so around Birmingham, Anniston, Charleston, Atlanta, Chattanooga, and Memphis. Protection of sugar produces this sentiment in Louisiana, and aware that in that portion of Texas where they raise sheep, I find the same sentiment existing, and a positive demand for protection to wool. Let me say further to the majority party that if you will adopt some plan to extend the same form of protection to the raw cotton that is produced in the South, that this will give to the manufacturers of the East, I will guarantee the conversion of the solid South to the doctrine of protection. (Applause.) And I want to say just here before I pass from the position that stately under an iso-mesional and patriotic exercise of the doctrine of reciprocity can secure the same measure of relief, equity, and justice to the Southern people. Cotton is still king if it can be treated and dealt with fairly. It is the greatest of all industries in this country. Upon every conceivable argument the culture of cotton is entitled to protection. It is the largest export crop in this or any other country, and it is the greatest contributor to our balance of trade, and its monopoly in the production of its great staple should be used to increase our balance of trade through reciprocity, to buy as much gold as possible, and to make the labor and the country engaged in its culture prosperous and happy.

The Appalachian chain gathering moisture from the Gulf stream and spreading it over the fertile fields of the United States has fixed our supremacy in cotton production. But, Mr. Chairman, I have a bill pending, which is illustrative of my views upon this special subject.

Without any intention to harshly criticize the leaders, the makers and controllers of public sentiment at the South, I will hazard criticism by making this suggestion, that if they had expended the same thought, time, and talent in trying to obtain and obtain the same ratio of protection that the North and East have received for the past twenty-five years instead of fighting the principle as they have done, their labors would have borne more fruit, and in lieu of an impoverished and pestiferous South we would be the richest and most prosperous country that the sun in its diurnal course fails upon. I speak thus plainly and frankly because I love the South both the old and the new. I love the habits, the sentiments, the passions and prejudices which are a part of our history as a people.

One cigarette is sufficient, our fields fertile. As has been well said, you have only to tickle them with a straw for them to laugh into a beautiful harvest. Our seasons are favorable. We have no great storms or cyclones, nor extended droughts, and we can produce every plant catalogued in the vegetable kingdom. We raise eight-tenths of all the cotton that is grown in the world, the best export crop of this or any other country. The most advanced civilization is clothe the human race to the campagna armies, and make the commerce of the seas. Our water power is beyond computation. Our forests have scarcely been touched. Our coal, mica, iron, and other minerals are sufficient to supply the world, and above all this, we have the best labor in the world.

I repeat, we have the best labor white and colored, in the world. We have no lockout or strikes, no anarchy or communism, and manufacturing of all kinds has become more profitable at the South than elsewhere.

Can you conceive of any country more inviting for protection or where protection equitably applied can and will accomplish so much good?

The North and East have nothing to protect but old and new machinery; they must look to the South for material; but I submit it is not fair for them to have an equal advantage to buy foreign raw material as against the same material in the South.

Mayor Russ also addressed ye editors, tendering them the keys to the city. He told them if anybody interfered with them in their movements about the city, "just tell them that you have seen Russ," and it will be all right.

In the dance-hall young ladies again delighted the guests with vocal songs and Mayor Russ rendered, in his imitable way, two typical plantation songs, and gave a Negro Presiding Elder's camp-meeting exhortation.

Beside those above mentioned Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Leard, Major A. M. Hayes, of the U. S. Army, and Col. S. S. Batchelor were prominent among those who rendered the evening so delightful to the strangers within their gates.

On Saturday morning the Jerseymen were driven about the city, during the progress of which drive we learned that Wake county, in which Raleigh is located, is the meeting place of the oak and pine—a common ground on which agricultural products of opposite sections find congenial soil. Every turn of the carriage brings to view new pictures, new arrangements of the hills. In Wake county is the "Golden City," where are grown the brightest and best crops of tobacco. As high as \$3,000 has been paid for a ten acre crop of tobacco, and Wake county now produces half a million pounds annually. Raleigh took its name from the chivalrous Englishman, Sir Walter Raleigh. It has 40 broad streets extending nearly 50 miles. The population is 16,000, forty per cent. being negroes. It is said that there has never been a race war in Raleigh, the feeling between the whites and blacks being one of remarkable harmony. Almost the entire population is distinctly American, the census of 1890 showing that the entire population of North Carolina, 1,700,000, less than 4,000 were foreign born. There are in Raleigh 31 churches—one to every 500 of population. Among the public buildings visited were the State Capitol, built of granite quarried within the city limits; the State Institute, Asylum, 730 feet long; State Blind Asylum, occupying an entire square; State Penitentiary, which was 20 years in building; State Fair Grounds, Experiment Farm, by the Federal and Confederate government, the educational institutions are the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts; St. Mary's Episcopal School, of which there are more than 5,000 graduates; Peace Presbyterian Institute, with 20 instructors; Shaw University, for colored pupils; Leonard Medical College for Negroes; Wake Forest College, under the control of the Baptist denomination; Trinity Methodist College, and others.

The bear assumes the shape of a man and approaches nearer. As the man approaches nearer and nearer, there is something in his walk, in his size, that is familiar; and when he approaches near enough—when the face can be analyzed—to be sure, it is nobody but Brother John—Brother John, who has been gone for years—and he comes back home to help to care for mother and father, to develop the farm, and to make all happy.

So when we "bear" to protection, it is the old doctrine of our fathers that has come home to help develop and make the South prosperous. (Applause.) I am a Populist, and hence a protectionist. Not in a narrow or sectional sense, but in the broad sense that all sections and all interests should be protected. It is impossible to reconcile the doctrines of my party with any other commercial system.

#### THE JERSEY EDITORS.

**Impressions of One of the Quill Drivers.**

The editor of the Cape May County Gazette has the following to say of Raleigh on account of his trip through the Tar-Heel State:

At noon on Friday there arrived at Southern Pines a delegation of seven gentlemen and eight ladies who had come down from Raleigh, the state capital, seventy miles distant, to meet and escort our party to their city. By the time Raleigh was reached one felt that the capital city must be made up of a very intelligent class of people, so entertaining were our escorts.

Reaching the city at 5 o'clock, the party proceeded to the State Museum, having been met there by Mayor Russ, Mr. Jos. E. Pogue, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and other prominent citizens who composed the contents of the "Tar Heel" State, the state which gave birth to the first white child on the American continent, the state which was the last to make a declaration of independence of the British crown; the state which, with a voting population of only 115,000, sent 125,000 men to the front in the rebellion.

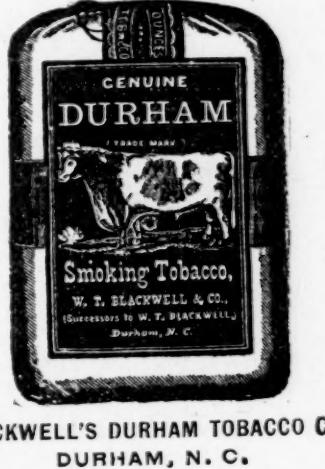
In the great and sad struggle between the States it stood for union to the last, and was the last to pass an ordinance of secession; but having done that it was first in supporting the cause, for one of its sons was the first sacrifice in the unfortunate and disastrous war. Having taken a stand, it was sustained by North Carolina people almost from the cradle to the grave. Its troops went further into the resistless lines of the brave men opposed to them at Gettysburg than the troops of any other Southern State, and in that awful maelstrom of destruction they left more devoted sons on the field of death than three other States combined. The last great battle of the war was fought near Raleigh. North Carolina troops made the last charge at Appomattox, and when their standards were lowered and their hopes crushed, they laid down their arms and surrendered like men.

#### "All Down But One"



**BLACKWELL'S DURHAM**

Stands the Test Because it is the BEST



#### DRINK HEARTY

Any man who wants good liquors, Beers or Cigars can get them at any hour during business hours at

H. E. JOYNER'S,

114 East Martin St

Quiet House and Polite Clerks.

#### OUR SEEDS GROW!

We have the largest assortment of Garden Seeds in the State.

#### ALL VARIETIES IN BULK!

Our Seeds are Fresh!

Our Seeds Grow!

Our Prices are Low!

Out-of-town people invited to write for prices.

#### SIMPSON'S PHARMACY,

Pullen Building,

RALEIGH, N. C.



**Richmond** IN THE FIELD.



If you wish to avoid those annoying jolts, increase your enjoyment and save your wheel, ride a

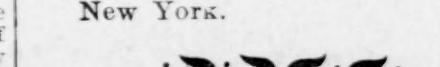
#### CUSHION FRAME BICYCLE.

Write for Catalogue and "Facts."

**RICHMOND BICYCLE CO.,**  
Richmond, Ind.

97 CHAMBERS STREET,

New York.



**THOMAS PESCUDE,**

READY FOR

## REAL GEMS :

ARE THE—

### "Gem" Ice Cream Freezers.

After a number of years' experience with all makes of Freezers we offer to our customers the '97 Gem as being the best Freezer we have ever handled.

### Julius Lewis Hardware Co., RALEIGH, N. C.

### CRESCEENT BICYCLES ARE THE BEST.

They are made in the largest factory in the world.

They are made by skilled workmen.

Every part is carefully tested.

There was seventy thousand made last year.

We have sold Crescents over three years, and the first one we ever sold is in daily use.

Skill, experience and honest work places before Bicycle Riders this line of Bicycles, which is the

### BEST IN THE WORLD.

Thomas H. Briggs & Sons,

### THE American Bonding and Trust Co. OF BALTIMORE CITY, BALTIMORE, MD. WILL GO ON BONDS OF SECOND AND THIRD CLASS

#### POSTMASTERS.

Will also give indemnity bonds to INDIVIDUAL BONDS. MEN who are required by the government to go on the bonds of FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Bonds of bank officers, clerks, county and city officers, distillers, storekeepers and gaugers, contractors, administrators, guardians, etc., furnished at reasonable rates.

For full information write to R. B. RANEY, General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C. Or apply to local agents.

### Spring Millinery.



A beautiful line of millinery just received at The Lyon Racket, and the ladies are invited to come in and look; if they look we feel sure they will buy.

We are going to give bigger bargains in Millinery this season than ever before.

Lyon Racket Store,

16 E. Martin Street.

**CHAS. F. BULLOCK,** Artistic Sign Writer

Signs for Professional Men a Specialty

Everything Good to Eat and at

Prices to suit any Pocketbook

Best Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES Any and all kinds.

We have anything You may ask for.

THOMAS PESCUDE, The Grocer.

Nos. 3 and 4 Passenger—Daily except Sunday.

## READY FOR GRANT DAY

Plans for the Demonstration Assuming Tangible Shape.

### ROUTE OF GREAT PARADE ANNOUNCED

#### STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE AS TO WATER DISPLAY.

quarters Provided for Visitors and Guests — Reviewing Stands Will Seat Ten Thousand — President Will Ride in a Four-in-Hand.

New York, March 20.—The plans for the immense demonstration to be made in connection with the dedication of General Grant's tomb have assumed much more tangible form in the last week. The various committees have held frequent and long meetings, discussing every phase of the subject. The headquarters of the grand marshal, General Grenville M. Healy, have been frequented every day early and late with hundreds of those who have important parts to play in the meeting of the great parades. They will make the perfects whole, and the result in the crystallizing of the plans have been very noticeable and gratifying.

The most important thing of the day was the announcement of the places where the various divisions of the parade will form and the line of march that the big army will take. There have been many criticisms offered upon the route as announced. Some have objected to the parade passing to Riverside Drive so far down on the island as Seventy-second street, on the ground that it would be unsafe to cross one side of the Drive; but no alteration in the route has as yet been made, although the grand marshal personally is considering the matter carefully, and reserves the right to make such changes as may seem desirable. Another criticism offered is against the use of Fifty-ninth street in passing to the Boulevard from Fifth avenue. Chief Conlon says that the street is narrow, and that it is, furthermore, in poor condition, aside from the fact that two lines of cars travel through it, and the delay caused will be very great. The chief says that the use of Fifty-seventh street would be much more admirable on every account. To this, however, it has been urged that it would be necessary to cross Fifty-ninth street in any case, and that the delay to travel thus caused would be just as great as if the procession passed along that street from Fifth avenue to the Boulevard.

Unless some change is made, which does not now seem likely, the formation and line of march will be as already announced in The Tribune, as follows:

The military grand division will form on each side of Madison avenue, its right resting in Twenty-fourth street and Madison avenue. The cadet brigade of the military grand division will form in Sixtieth street west, right resting on the Boulevard. The veteran grand division will form in the streets west of the Boulevard, between Sixty-first and Seventy-first streets, right resting at Sixty-sixth street. The military grand division will move up Madison avenue to Fifty-fifth street, through Fifty-fifth street to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to Fifty-ninth street, through Fifty-ninth street to the Boulevard, thence over the west roadway of the Boulevard to Seventy-second street, through Seventy-second street to Riverside Drive, up the west roadway of Riverside Drive to the monument; the other grand divisions will take their place in the rear of the column until the streets successively. As the column passes the monument, a marching salute will be given in memory of General Grant. It will then pass around Claremont, down the east drive, the President reviewing the parade from the east front of the monument; thence down the east roadway of Riverside Drive to One Hundred and Nineteenth street, through One Hundred and Nineteenth street to the east roadway of the Boulevard, down the east roadway to One Hundred and Sixty-first street, where the parade will be reviewed by the grand marshal, and the grand marshal's aids will designate to each command the route to be taken to reach its destination.

The character and composition of the divisions comprising the procession have also grown more apparent, and more definite details of what the procession will be like can now be had. An approximate estimate of the number of men who will be in line is 50,000. The grand marshal will be obelisked from this time on to devote his attention to trying to keep down the numbers rather than increasing them. Larger numbers than those already in sight would, in his opinion, only tend to make the parade cumbersome, unwieldy and tiresome rather than impressive. As it is, it is estimated that it will be from four and five hours in passing the reviewing stand at the tomb.

Probably the most spectacular part of the parade will be that in which the military appear. The latest estimate places the number of regular troops that will be present at 5,000. This number includes the troopers, the infantry and the artillery. Following the regular army troops will come the various divisions of the National Guard. Practically all the National Guard of New York—really about 95 per cent.—will follow the last division of the regular army. The Pennsylvania National Guard, 4,000 strong; the New Jersey National Guard, in full, 4,000 strong; and the rest of the units of other States will comprise the State troops in the parade. Then will follow the veterans' divisions, principally composed of members of the Grand Army of the Republic and naval veterans. This division will be about 10,000 strong, and will be followed by the civic division, consisting of various patriotic societies, municipal brigades and other organizations of that description.

On what part of the police are to take in the procession has not yet been decided, and indeed, many of the important details have not yet been decided; but there is plenty of time for all that. The mounted police have time and again demonstrated their efficiency for the handling of big crowds, and they will undoubtedly be called upon to repeat their good work in his direction. But, aside from the utility, the mounted police and the mounted park police of the city are a

fine-appearing body of men, and they would prove valuable for parade purposes on this account alone. Captain O'Brien and his detectives are already looking to frustrate the wiles of the army of crooks who make it their business to visit the scene of any great demonstration.

The programme of the exercises at the tomb has also reached a point where it is possible to prophesy as to its length and general character. The exercises will begin at 11 o'clock, at least, it is now planned that they shall—with prayer by Bishop Newman. Bishop Newman was General Grant's clergyman at Washington, and his close personal friend as well, accompanying him on his famous tour around the world. Following Bishop Newman's prayer will come the oration, to be delivered by General Horace Porter, who was a member of the Grant Monument Association, will deliver the tomb into the keeping of the city. Mayor Strong will accept the tomb on behalf of the city in a speech which he says will not last more than ten minutes. When the Mayor really gets at it he is likely to make it even shorter. President McKinley is also to make an address, the length or character of which has not yet been announced. The programme will be finished by the pronouncing of the benediction by Archibald Corrigan. There will be instrumental and vocal music furnished by a band of one hundred pieces and a chorus of one hundred voices under the direction of Frank Damrosch. The chorus will sing "America" and the "Star-Spangled Banner," as well as an old Netherlands hymn, for which special words are to be composed.

General Healy has tendered to the association a handsome four-in-hand and barouche, in which the President, General Horace Porter and Mayor Strong will ride to the tomb before the exercises. The same equipage will take President to West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, where after the review, and will then be taken aboard one of the fastest vessels in the American Navy through the fleet of war vessels to Twenty-third street, whence he will return to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The parade will start at 10:30 o'clock, and it is thought that the head of the column will reach the tomb at 1 o'clock, or about half an hour after the exercises there are finished. The invited guests will eat luncheon in the interval that elapses before the arrival of the speakers, which will pass up the drive around the circle and down the east drive through the arch that will be erected across the drive just north of the reviewing stand. This stand will be a small extension of the one that will accommodate the speakers, and there the President will pass to review the parade.

The main stands themselves will be three in number, and they are expected to accommodate about 17,000 people. This may seem a great number, but if the stands are filled to the number of seats they could all be filled twice over. Ever since the plans began to take definite shape the Committee on Invitations has been deluged with requests, demands and supplications for seats. As a matter of fact, only those who contributed \$500 or more to the monument fund are entitled to seats, and only such have the right to demand them. The Press Committee, too, has been so vigorously assailed by the papers of the country that it has been obliged to refuse seats to the principal stars in any newspaper of New York, at which decision the wailing will be great. Other accredited newspaper men, however, may obtain passes through the lines of the police and possibly entrance to the stands, but no seats.

The first of the large stands will be the one wherein the Presidential party will sit. This party will include the President, the members of the Cabinet, the Supreme Court Justices and the diplomatic corps and the families of these persons. Other invited guests will sit there, too, and the stand will hold 4,000. This stand will face south, and directly opposite will be the smallest of the stands. It will seat 3,000, however, among the number being the Congress party, including the Vice-President, the Senators, the members of the House of Representatives, the United States Generals and the Admirals of the Navy. The third and largest stand will be situated across the east drive, facing west, and consequently looking toward the sides of the other two stands. There will be seats for 10,000.

After passing the reviewing stands the parade will pass the grand marshal and his staff several blocks below, and will there be dismissed, debouching into the side streets and down the east drive.

**Fair Weather Song.**

Atlanta Constitution.  
Oh, de rainy day! be gone away,  
Kase be rain herself clean out!  
En de sky look blue ez de eyes er you,  
An' de sun come walkin' out!

Oh, Miss Mary,  
Heah's dem villets blue;  
All you want is a nice young man  
For ter pin 'em on fer you!

Do mockin' bird on de peachtree limb  
En de blossoms 'fraid dey die:  
De birds keeps still when dey fin' it's him.  
Kase he sing too sweet fer all!

Oh, Miss Mary,  
Heah's dem villets blue;  
All you want is a nice young man  
For ter pin 'em on fer you!

De brown bee say: "It's a purty day,  
En I know whar de sweet shrub grow;  
En de jessamin' vine is a fren er mine  
En de sweet ez a gal I know!"

Oh, Miss Mary,  
Heah's dem villets blue;  
All you want is a nice young man  
For ter pin 'em on fer you!

**What Please Her.**

It pleases her to be called a sensible little woman.

It pleases her to be called a well-dressed woman.

It pleases her to be told that she is fascinating.

It pleases her to be told that she improves a man by her companionship.

It pleases her to depend on some man and pretend she is ruling him.

It pleases her to be treated courteously and with respect, and to be talked to reasonably.

It pleases her to be treated sensibly and honestly, to be consulted and questioned, and not to be treated as a buttress, with no head nor heart.

It pleases her to be loved and adored by a man who is strong enough to rule and subdue her and make his way her way; to lead her and take care of her.

**Misunderstood.**

"You," said Sir Walter Raleigh tenderly, "are my jewel!" Queen Elizabeth smiled happily as she smoothed out a few feet of her neck ruching.

"That is to say," added the knight, "you are my jewel in the ruff."

It must be remembered, however, that it was rather the unholly laughter of the courtiers that was responsible for the favorite's disgrace.

## THE Commercial and Farmers Bank RALEIGH, N. C.

Commenced Business September 30, 1891

### Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

CAPITAL STOCK,	\$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND,	16,000.00
NET UNDIVIDED PROFITS,	8,708.47
DEPOSITS,	330,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

### OFFICERS.

J. J. Thomas, Pres. Alf. A. Thompson, Vice Pres.

B. S. Jerman, Cashier. H. W. Jackson, Ass't Cashier.

### DIRECTORS

J. J. Thomas, Ashley Horne, G. W. Watts, J. B. Hill, H. B. Battle, B. N. Duke, Thos. H. Briggs, A. F. Page, Fred. Philips, H. A. London, A. A. Thompson, Jno. W. Scott, K. B. Raney, J. E. Shepherd.

## The National Bank of Raleigh, RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In, \$225,000.

Surplus and Undivided Profits, 80,000.

### Officers:

Chas. H. Belvin, President Chas. L. Johnson, Vice President.

F. H. Briggs, Cashier.

### Directors:

Chas. M. Busbee, Chas. H. Belvin, Julius Lewis,  
J. A. Briggs, Thos. B. Crowder, F. O. Moring,  
J. B. Batchelor, Chas. E. Johnson, W. R. Tucker.

**Depositors' Security and Protection.**—(Section 5151, from United States Banking Laws.) "The shareholders of every national banking association shall be liable to the association, equitably and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock thereon, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares."

## HARRIS' LITHIA CARBONATED.

We guarantee that one glass of Harris Lithia Carbonated Water Will relieve any case of indigestion in one minute's time, or money refunded; or if taken after each meal will cure any case of indigestion.

Read what the noted Dr. Davega, of Chester, S.C., has to say for it:

"MR. J. T. HARRIS—Dear Sir: For the past eight months I have been using Harris' Lithia Water with most excellent results, where I have been able to get my patients to drink a sufficient quantity daily. The Carbonated has no equal in gastric disturbances. In old chronic dyspepsies if you will wash the stomach with salt water, and half an hour later have your patient drink the Carbonated Lithia, you will make many friends and improve many stomachs. It is an excellent table water. It is an excellent laxative, and is a sure cure for flatulence dyspepsia." S. M. DAVEGA, M. D."

SOLD BY  
**J. R. FERRALL & COMPANY**

Grocers and Wholesale Agents for Harthorn Saratoga Water.

Trade Supplied.

## WORTH YOUR NOTICE!

I have on hand a very large stock of Canned Goods of the

very best brand, that I am anxious to dispose of at

## Very Low Prices,

such as Tomatoes, Corn, Early June Peas, Apricots, Peaches,

Pears and Cherries. Also have a large lot of nice Virginia

and North Carolina Country Meats, wh ch I can offer you

cheap. Have endless varieties of Teas and Coffees, Harvey's

Pure Leaf Lard, and Tarbell Che se.

Goods promptly delivered. Phone 52.

## M. ROSENTHAL.

### \$1.00. Ink Sets. \$1.00.

2 Liberty Bell Automatic Ink Stands.

1 Quart Williams' Writing Fluid or Copying Ink.

1 Half Pint Williams' Crimson Fluid.

1 Half Pint Williams' Mucilage.

## ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The Sets are worth \$3.00. Only a limited quantity will be sold. Order promptly if you wish any.

These Sets are put up in a neat wooden box for shipment.

## Raleigh Stationery Co.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

# THE RALEIGH TRIBUNE

THE ONLY REPUBLICAN DAILY  
NEWSPAPER IN

NORTH CAROLINA.  
Incorporated With a Capital Stock of \$20,000

### Has Complete Telegraphic Service

Furnished by the Southern Associated Press

THE TRIBUNE is a 48-column Newspaper, and will be a complete METROPOLITAN JOURNAL. Besides its regular Telegraphic Associated Press Dispatches it will be served with special correspondence from Washington by one of the most

### TALENTED NEWSPAPER MEN

In America, and will receive Specials from New York and other prominent cities as well as from the leading cities of North Carolina and the South. It is the purpose of the promoters and management to make THE TRIBUNE a first-class Newspaper, occupying the entire field of Newspaperdom of North and South Carolina and Virginia.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Is one of the most complete weeklies in the South, with condensed news of the very best character, short stories and home and farm news. In fact it is to be a 48-column newspaper as full of good things as an egg is of meat, and costs only one dollar per year. Send for sample copies.

Tell your friends about the Daily and Weekly Tribune, so that they may enjoy the good news with you. Send all letters to

THE TRIBUNE,

Raleigh, N. C.

DO YOU WISH PEOPLE TO  
FORM A GOOD IMPRESSION  
Of your business methods? The correct way to do this is to have the NEATEST and MOST TASTY STATIONERY that can be secured.

## The Tribune Company

### INSETS

### Job Department

Is prepared with the latest appliances and most skilled workmen to execute with promptness all orders for Printing entrusted to them.

Book Work, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, Bill Heads, Cards, Envelopes; in fact, anything which any other first-class establishment can turn out, you can get from us.

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BY

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
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Invariably Payable in Advance.

Communications and items of news intended for publication in THE TRIBUNE should not be addressed to individual members of the staff, but simply to THE TRIBUNE, and must be accompanied by the writer's name.

Advertising rates made known on application at the business office.

Entered at the post-office at Raleigh as second-class mail matter.

Washington headquarters, Tribune Bureau, corner Sixth and E streets. THE TRIBUNE is on sale at Metropolitan Hotel news stand.



WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1897.

## FOUR HUNDRED GIRLS.

Approximately speaking four hundred is the number of young ladies that the writer saw in the chapel of the Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro, upon the occasion of a recent visit to that institution. It was inspiring to see so many bright, intelligent and ambitious girls preparing themselves for usefulness in life, and it afforded a peculiar sense of gratification to reflect that the State of North Carolina has provided such a splendid institution for training her daughters either to ornamental society or to fight the battles of life.

Colonel Skinner deserves credit for his sensible and clear cut utterances on the tariff question. He is a thoughtful man and a student, and he possesses the elements of leadership and statesmanship. In the coming contest for Southern industrial supremacy Harry Skinner will take rank as one of the leaders in the movement.

A negro in Prince George county, Virginia, woke up the other night and found his house in flames. Although his two children were asleep in their bed, his first thought was of his household effects. Twice he carried out as much as he could, and then went back to wake the children. He was caught by the fire in the house with them and all three were burned to death. Strange though this story is, it is true.

The Statesville Mascot is making itself useful as well as ornamental by bringing its contemporaries to law when they make a slip. It set the Charlotte Observer and the Associated Press right last week, besides reading The Tribune a lecture. The North Carolina Press Association, when it meets next summer, will be called upon to elect the Mascot to the post of mentor, censor, critic, or something of that sort.

To one who knows nothing about the Normal and Industrial College, except from hearsay, a visit to the institution is a revelation. Upon a beautiful site in the western limits of Greensboro, imposing and handsome school buildings stand in full view of travelers on the Southern Railway, while extensive grounds, embracing hill and vale, field and woodland, stretch far to the rear of the main buildings, affording ample room for enlargements or additions, with land for farm and garden; all beautiful for situation and remarkable for salubrity.

Considering her ability, the State has done well for this institution; but the provision she has made is inadequate to meet the demands that are made upon the college. For instance, one room serves the purpose of chapel, auditorium, assembly-room and study room. The library is crowded into a small room that was intended for an office in the building plan, scarcely affording a small number of students opportunity to turn around without getting into the way of each other. Comment is unnecessary, as the necessity for better and larger accommodations is obvious. Many things are conspicuously lacking in several departments. In time, it is to be hoped, all these deficiencies will be supplied.

The college is in good hands. North Carolina girls have no better friend than Dr. C. D. McIver. All the teachers seem to have their hearts in the work, and the students appear to be thoroughly in earnest.

## A SOUTHERN PROTECTIONIST.

"I am a Populist," said Col. Harry Skinner, in his speech on the Dingley bill, "and hence a protectionist." This is a remarkable declaration in view of the fact that it is not generally understood that Populists are protectionists. But that Colonel Skinner has had his eyes opened on the tariff question cannot be doubted. He does not deny that he was once a free trader, but that was before he was enlightened. He is not to be blamed for what he was, but rather to be commended for the positive stand he has taken upon this vital question. Colonel Skinner is no fossil. He is thoroughly alive. He has seen the folly of clinging to Democratic free-trade traditions and has set his face toward the future. He has beheld the dawn of a brighter day of prosperity in the South, when, under the fostering care of wise protection laws, the abundant resources of this section shall be made to produce unbounded wealth and make this part of the country as famous for its manufacturing industries as it now is for its raw material.

While Colonel Skinner stands forth prominently as an exponent of protection sentiment in the South, he by no means stands alone. Without traveling all over the South in search of protectionists, we may find them here, there and everywhere in North Carolina. Democrats, who but recently entertained protection views secretly, now proclaim their opinions openly. The proposition that Southern industries do not need protection was hardly challenged a few years ago; now it is disputed everywhere. It is but a short time since it was related in the Washington correspondence of The Tribune that the mail of Senator Pritchard is flooded almost every day with letters from North Carolina Democrats clamoring for protection to the industries in which they are interested. It cannot be doubted that there has been a great awakening on this subject in North Carolina, and that a sound and healthy protection sentiment has, to a great extent, supplanted the blind prejudice peculiar to free traders which was largely dominant in this State.

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A correspondent says: "McKinley has been in office only two weeks and yet we are shipping Hay to England and Porter to France. Now what can the free traders and Democrats say against our export business?"

## THE TURKO-HELLENIC WAR.

The inevitable has come to pass. The declaration of war by Turkey—or rather the recognition of a state of war on the Thessalian border—was the only possible outcome of the grotesque position maintained by the powers. It is well that it is so, observes the Mail and Express, for the declaration clears the atmosphere and relieves a suspense that had become intolerable. It is impossible at this time to predict the outcome, or even the immediate future, but we still indulge the belief, independent of our hope, that Greece will be an eventual gainer by the conflict.

The success which for two weeks attended the invasion of Macedonia by Greek irregulars, and which led to Turkey's declaration of war, is not to be considered as important in its general effect, except in so far as the invaders have been able to stir the inhabitants of Epirus and of Southern Macedonia to a determination for revolt against their Moslem masters under favorable conditions. Since Friday incidents of greater significance have been witnessed at the eastern and western points of the frontier. In the Gulf of Arta, on the west, the sinking of a small Greek vessel by the Turkish batteries at Preveza precipitated a lively bombardment of that stronghold by several Greek war vessels, supported by the Greek battery at Kefalonia opposite Preveza, across the narrow strait that connects the Gulf of Arta with the Ionian sea. At the same time a considerable Greek force was dispatched across the gulf to attack Preveza from the land side. This contest was still unsettled when darkness came on last night, but the chances of victory were decidedly with the Greeks. Should they succeed in dismantling the Preveza guns or investing the stronghold, the fact would represent a very substantial gain at the very outset of hostilities, as the strategic importance of the place is evident in its relation to the Turkish operations.

At the eastern end of the line the Turkish forces have been repulsed in an effort to reach Larissa, and thus strike what might have been a fatal blow to the Greek army. Larissa being the depot of supplies and the gathering point of King George's troops, and reached direct by rail from the disembarking port of Bolos, on the Aegean sea, its capture by Edhem Pasha would be a very serious matter. The Turks have, however, succeeded in securing the Milouma Pass, which is a great strategic point for the invasion of Macedonia, and although they are far from Larissa, they have in this scored against the Greeks.

This, in brief and so far as may be judged from somewhat conflicting reports, is the situation today. Upon no prediction can be based. We must await a general engagement. It is possible, however, to recall certain facts as the basis for speculation. As between the two armies, the respective aims of the campaign are probably those of the best in American patriotism and wisest in American policy. The best interest of the people is their first concern. No wonder that statesmen of New England and the west stand in astonishment and admiration under the eloquent appeal of Pritchard and Pearson and Linney for share in the benefits of the great Republican policy of protection. It is a new thing under the sun for a Southern senator to come forward as a champion of the distinguishing Republican doctrine. But it ought not to astonish. It is only the natural consequence of narrow sectional prejudice being succeeded by broad minded statesmanship and fearless patriotism; just a revolution of progress hastened, perhaps, by a term of experience under the Democratic system of Home Rule for the benefit of foreign capitalists who would love to break down and destroy American industries and reduce American workmen to worse miseries than they have their own standing labor. The nation has just been won over to the Dingley bill, and Pritchard and Pearson are just the advance guard of an oncoming host. Soon hundreds will crowd in where these now stand almost alone. Let the mica, the kaolin, the iron, the lumber and the farm products be protected as the Dingley bill and Senator Pritchard's amendments provide and it will only be a matter of a year, or two until there will be no place in all this grand old commonwealth for a free trader to hang a hope. The people have swallowed their last dose of exploded theory. They have learned that the best insurance from the foundation of the public to 1897, where free traders got things fixed to conform to their philosophy, it only took a little while to involve the country in debt and bankruptcy and reduce the laboring masses to a state bordering on desperation. The greatest eulogy that can be pronounced upon the forbearance of American patriotism is the fact that hundreds of thousands of men have gone hungry through a Democratic administration, and have resorted to violence, resisted the incendiary sophistry of demagogues like Bryan and Butler, waiting patiently for the party of protection to return to power and redress their wrongs in the good old Republican fashion. Their patience will be rewarded and American institutions will be saved from week at the hands of Popocracy, the new political explosive, manipulated by the aforesaid attorneys for the Rocky Mountain Reputation society, aided and abetted by the free-traders and mid-monometalists of England and the late defunct Democratic administration.

But however complete a work this administration may make in the way of redeeming platform pledges there must be a permanent reign of the Republican party to secure the full restoration of prosperity to the country. The simple passage of a protective tariff bill and an effort to secure an international bi-metallic agreement will not insure this permanent reign. The vials of Democracy's wrath will be poured in upon the Dingley bill in order to carry the next congressional election. Anything that may be done in the interest of silver will be denounced by the 15 to 1 cranks as a hypocritical pretense. These furious onsets of the political Philistines of this country must be met by a solid and enthusiastic Republican party. Well, isn't the Republican party going to be solid? Yes, solid as iron, but unless something is done that may not be done, and that is a great deal of that enthusiasm that is essential to victory. A Chinese abomination has been fastened upon this country that the present congress must exterminate or be succeeded by one that will. Life tenure in office is foreign to our institutions and hateful to our people. It is an outrage that a free people cannot tolerate, and will not. Its extinction will be more popular than high protection or bimetallism, for all parties and factions despise it. Let us extra session of Congress pass the Dingley bill, act the part of a big brother to the unwilling patriots of Cuba, promote a coinage agreement with foreign nations and knock out the civil service fraud, then go home and receive the plaudits of a grateful people. These things done, the Republican party will have nothing to fear for years to come; left undone, it will go out of business dishonored and unsung.

H. C. SHOOK,

Denver in the Van.

"Oh, yes," said the Colorado militiaman, "I believe the men used to call it 'dress parade,' but of course that wouldn't do at all. To be sure there were some who fought stubbornly for the word 'gown,' but there is little doubt that the present term, 'frock parade,' is by far the more elegant."

Also Sent an Angel Where One Was Needed

San Francisco Call.

A correspondent says: "McKinley has been in office only two weeks and yet we are shipping Hay to England and Porter to France. Now what can the free traders and Democrats say against our export business?"

## THE TURKO-HELLENIC WAR.

In short, while the Greek and the Turks are actually engaged in war, the settlement of the issue still rests with the powers. The hand of Europe is to be forced at last. Europe has invited, by her insane conduct, this war of the Cross and the Crescent. She must now reverse herself, and compel a compromise by which the Cross will be the gainer, or divide quickly, with the western powers arrayed against those of the East, for the settlement of the whole Eastern question.

There is reason to believe that the present war will be a brief one, and that Greece will emerge from it with dignity and territorial advantage.

There is reason, also, to believe that she is in possession of secret encouragement from some source powerful in the so-called European concert.

the Balkan states following successful progress by the Greeks.

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## INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS

A PLATFORM ADOPTED AT THE MEETING LAST EVENING.

An Executive Committee Will be Named Today—An Active Campaign Will be inaugurated.

A meeting of the independent Democrats of the city was held in the store of Mr. Frank Stromach on Wilmington street last evening. Mr. H. H. Roberts presided. The meeting was entirely harmonious and was conducted in a business-like manner. The following platform was submitted and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We believe that municipal government should be administered in the interest of all citizens, thereby ensuring an economical expenditure of the public funds, a fair opportunity for all citizens regardless of party to hold office of honor or profit, and in so far as practicable to obliterate partisan strife from city elections, we adopt the following resolutions and request every citizen of Raleigh to unite with us in electing a citizen ticket controlled by no political faction or municipal ring; Therefore be it resolved:

1. That present rates of taxation are as high as our people can possibly bear and that any increase thereof will do great and irreparable injury to the working classes and small property owner; therefore it is our aim to place before the people a ticket composed of citizens whose purpose it shall be to combat all permanent improvements without an increase of the already excessively high tax rate, or the issuing of bonds, by a judicious and economical expenditure of the public money and consolidating duties of offices and dispensing with unnecessary salaries and fees now paid to city officials; and at the earliest possible moment to reduce the present tax rate.

2. That officers should not be elected under municipal governments for more than two years terms, and in no event should a man hold office for more than two successive terms, thus abolishing the growing tendency to life estates in and for single title to office.

3. The city being a corporation we hold that every qualified voter is a stockholder and entitled to cast one vote to suit his individual desire in the selecting of those who are to manage the affairs of the corporation; hence we believe that municipal parties should be separate and distinct from county, State and national politics, and that the relations between the same should be by appeal only.

4. Recent attempted legislation gives us reason to believe that further efforts will be made to exact upon the people an unusual tax law under color of a means for the collection of unpaid taxes. The unfortunate ones who may not have the means to pay their taxes before the 1st day of December are now compelled to pay the usurious and exorbitant rate of 12 per cent, as a penalty for their poverty. We do not believe in taking usury on the part of the city government or otherwise and in all our doings will use every lawful effort within our power to suppress the same.

5. We believe that in so far as practicable the duties of offices should be consolidated to require the whole time of those who draw salaries from the city treasury, to the end that bona fide citizens may be employed on our internal improvements and a safe and efficient police service afforded our people.

6. We believe in an equitable geographical disbursement of public funds in permanent improvements, and a fair distribution of the offices of the city and we pledge ourselves to enforce the same as near as can be.

7. We hereby pledge our support to that we will endeavor to nominate a representative ticket, composed of citizens capable of carrying our principles into execution, and that we will cast our votes at the city election accordingly.

The chairman was authorized to appoint a representative from each ward to constitute an executive committee, of which the chairman will be an ex officio member. It was decided to begin an active campaign in the city.

## PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting Will be Held in Raleigh, May 12.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association will be held in this city Wednesday, May 12, 1897. The officers of the association are:

President, Augustus Bradley, Burlington; vice-president, J. P. Stedman, Oxford; vice-president, W. M. Yearby, Durham; vice-president, J. B. Smith, Lexington; secretary, H. R. Horne, Fayetteville; treasurer, A. J. Cook, Fayetteville; local secretary, J. H. Bobbitt, Raleigh.

The committees are:

Executive—E. V. Howell, Rocky Mount; J. W. Shepherd, Charlotte; G. K. Grantham, Dunn; C. D. Bradham, New Bern; H. R. Horne (ex-officio), Papers and Queries—C. D. Bradham, New Bern; J. L. Prior, Raleigh; W. H. McNair, Taboro.

Trade Interests—Melville Dorsey, Henderson; L. L. Dixon, Milton; R. R. Bell, Winston.

Legislation—P. W. Hancock, Oxford; W. H. Wearn, Charlotte; P. W. Vaughan, Durham; H. R. Horne, Fayetteville.

Adulterations—E. V. Zoeller, Tarboro; E. V. Howell, Rocky Mount; F. W. Hancock, Oxford.

Entertainment—W. M. Yearby, Durham; C. D. Bradham, New Bern; W. H. King, Raleigh, and representative on committee on national formulary, E. V. Zoeller, Tarboro.

The board will hold its meeting for the examination of candidates for membership in the association at 9 a.m. May 12, one day prior to the meeting.

A novel and interesting programme has been prepared by the committee on entertainment. Among other things on this programme is a baseball game, a rifle contest, a throwing contest, a running race, standing long jump, a bicycle race, a wheelbarrow race and a wrestling match. Appropriate prizes are offered the winner in each of these contests. A few of the many other contests offered are:

To the ugliest member of the N. C. P. A. present, one-half dozen Blush of Roses, by Flora Jones, South Bend, Ind.

To the heaviest weight member of the N. C. P. A. present, one-half dozen Emerson Coal Liver Oil, by Park, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

To the biggest hands member of the N. C. P. A. present, two dozen Colgate & Co., New York.

To the slickest headed pill roller present, one-half dozen Hair Grower, by Colgate & Co., New York.

The pharmaceutical geman will be given by the committee on entertainment Thursday evening, May 13, complimentary to the young ladies of the State.

## SPANISH MASSACRE

Cuban Hospital Captured  
and Its Inmates  
Slain.

### MOST HORRIBLE STORY OF CARNAGE

SICK, WOUNDED AND NURSES  
SLAIN WITHOUT MERCY.

The Tragic Tale Told by One Who  
Escaped Covered With Blood—Big  
Battle Fought—Spaniards With-  
drew Demoralized.

Havana, April 20.—The most shocking illustration of the savage warfare carried on by Spaniards in Cuba, occurred on the 13th instant, in this province between the villages of Guancha and Jesus Maria. Lieutenant-Colonel Herrera, at the head of a guerrilla force of two hundred men, surprised a Cuban hospital, in which about one hundred sick and wounded were being treated.

Every one inside of the hospital was killed by the invaders, who did not spare even two old women, who were acting as nurses. One of the three wounded persons, who made their escape, creeping covered with blood, told they were to a neighboring forest, talk of the massacre in a letter to a friend in Havana.

It was about 11 o'clock in the morning when a shot from our outposts revealed to us the presence of the Spaniards. Believing the place was safe from any attack of the enemy, the Cuban detachment of 200 men, who guarded us retired from the hospital three days ago, to take the field. Ten men were left for protection, and they were poorly armed with old carbines. They did their best to save us, but the Spaniards surrounded them and hacked them to pieces with their machetes. Ten minutes later they had surrounded us and began their massacre of the defenseless wounded men and innocent women.

"It is impossible to describe in words the horrible scene. Driven from their couches, my poor fellow sufferers huddled in the middle of the room, and cried in vain for mercy. The Spaniards answered these cries with insults,罵ed, struck, stoned and thrust their bayonets into the bodies of the others. Many died like heroes fighting bare hands and teeth in desperate agony. Lieutenant Mendoza, who only a few weeks ago suffered the amputation of a leg, grasped by the hair a Spanish soldier and while another ran him through with his bayonet, he bit the first in the throat, covering him with blood, both falling together to the ground."

"A Cuban soldier, a mulatto named Ventura Garcia, who had been in the hospital for more than three months, suffering from malaria, and who had been worn to a skeleton by his long illness, scratched, rifle out of his hands of his murderers, and leaping to a corner of the room, defended his life until hit by a revolver shot, but not before he had knocked down several of his assailants.

"The most terrible incident was the murder of Dona Maria, a good old woman from Guancha, who came here to care for us, with no reward, and accustomed only by religious and humane sentiments. She kneeled on the ground, stretching her hands upward and praying in the name of the horrid scene. While she was kneeling thus, her head was cut open by a machete, and near her, Anna Varona, a younger woman and the assistant of Dona Maria, was killed also.

"My own escape was miraculous. I hid myself under a stretcher, which was near one of the doors of the hospital. Upon the stretcher six or seven Cubans were killed, and their blood dropped over me. In the midst of the massacre I crept unnoticed to the door and into the forest, where I found Dr. Lopez and Julie Fernandez, who had escaped a moment earlier. All the others were killed. From our place of refuge we saw the Spaniards retire after burning the house."

General Calixto Garcia is marching with five thousand men to attack Holguin in the province of Santiago de Cuba. The Spaniards have tried to check his advance and a big battle has been fought near Guamo, the Spaniards commanded by General Rey.

Advised of the approach of the Spaniards, Gen. Garcia awaited them in the same road, placing some mines of dynamite in their path. The mines exploded, catching plowing up only the vanguard of Gen. Rey's column, but the explosion created a panic among the Spaniards, who retreated in confusion in spite of General Rey's efforts to make them advance. General Garcia then attacked the enemy with artillery and cavalry, and after a sharp fight, in which the Spanish loss was very large, General Rey withdrew, entering the town of Guamo in a badly damaged condition.

General Garcia instead of attacking Holguin proceeded to Manzanillo. There is great excitement in Havana about the reports of Garcia's advance on Manzanillo. It is said here that, without the help received by the Cubans from General Roloff's expedition from the United States, such a dashing movement as that of Garcia would be impossible on the part of the insurgents. General Weyler has given orders that the garrison of Manzanillo be reinforced with two thousand men.

### THE BAPTIST REVIVAL

One Conversion and Much Manifestation of Interest Last Night.

Last night at Tabernacle Baptist church there was quite a large congregation in attendance upon the revival services being conducted by Rev. Dr. Barron of Charlotte, and an able and effective speaker, delivered by this distinguished divine.

The theme of the discourse might appropriately be termed "Christian Responsibility," and the commission delivered to the apostles by Christ, "As my Father hath sent me so send I you," was the text.

There was a manifestation of much interest. Prayer was asked by Christians for many unsaved friends, others noted a personal interest in the prayers of the saved, and there was one profession of conversion.

This afternoon at 3:30 o'clock there will be the usual prayer service, and tonight Dr. Barron will preach.

There is every indication that the meetings will be quite successful, resulting both in the saving of many unconverted and in kindling afresh the smoldering flames of Christian enthusiasm in the hearts of many professed Christians.

### GOOD SHEPHERD CORNER-STONE.

Dr. Pittenger Has the Stone for the Proposed New Church.

Now that definite steps are being taken looking to the erection of the new church edifice for the Church of the Good Shepherd, it will be of interest to refer to the fact that the rector, Dr. Pittenger, has had for some time the stone from which to make the corner stone for the new building.

He shipped it from the Holy Land while on his recent tour through the east. The stone is of a limestone composition, but it is very hard and capable of a high polish. Dr. Pittenger found it between Jerusalem and Jericho, and it is said to be much harder and more durable than the stones shipped from Jerusalem, which it is claimed crumble very badly.

In conversation with a Tribune representative, Dr. Pittenger said that he also had a large collection of small stones picked up about the Holy Land, which he would use in making stones for the interior decorations.

As was seen by the large crowds who attended Easter services at the Church of the Good Shepherd, the handsome new memorial standard lights are now in place, and add very much to the elegant appearance of the church. One of them is for a memorial to the deceased wife of Bishop Lyman, and is other to the wife of Bishop Cheshire, also deceased. They are presented by the congregation. Messrs. Iden & Co., of New York, are the manufacturers, and they are modeled after the famous standard lights in Durham Cathedral, England. There is an appropriate inscription upon each, and when they shall have taken their place in the proposed magnificent new church building they will, if possible, present an even more imposing appearance.

### MEMORIAL DAY.

Interesting Communication From the Chief Marshal.

Of course everyone knows that it occurs on the 10th of May. It is a busy time with the farmers and they sometimes overlook it. We hope they may not do so this coming 10th; but will be in full force.

Hon. R. T. Bennett, who was colonel of the 11th North Carolina regiment, and as gallant a soldier as ever carried musket or unsheathed a sword, will deliver the address. His subject will be, "The Private Soldier of North Carolina," the bravest of the brave. More than once, because of their conspicuous gallantry, General Lee was moved to exclaim, "Lord, bless old North Carolina."

Come, bring your wives, your sons and your daughters. You have a proud heritage, and too long, much too long, have you neglected to claim it. Every Confederate soldier who will come mounted is requested to act as assistant marshal. Appropriate badges will be provided, which will be supplied free of cost by applying to the chief marshal. Those who have a place in the line for sons of niedly veterans, and we sincerely hope they may organize throughout the country and city. Appropriate badges and a flag will be supplied them.

Special Bargains Lot.

60 pairs Ladies' Oxfords, small sizes, worth from \$1.50 to \$3.50. Lumped at one price. Take your choice for... \$1.25

## THE GREAT EASTER WEEK TRADE

Has been grand at the New Store.

## RUSH WAS THE WORD.

Dress Goods and Millinery vanished like Autumn leaves after a withering frost.

Such a Stock, such Styles and qualities at such prices enraptures the people and reminds one of the eve before Christmas.

Fine Shoes and Gents' furnishings will engage your attention this week.

Styles here, no where else to be found, at prices that clinch the trade. Satisfaction to all is our highest aim.

### Ladies' Fine Oxford Ties at Special Prices.

\$3.00 and \$3.50 qualities in black, tan and chocolates, fresh new goods, cut from fine Russian calf and McNeely stock, opera pointed and the new coin toe. Kid foxed, bead stitching, Patent leather, plain or tip of same, compromise heel. Just as a bomb in the shoe camp ..... \$1.95

### \$2.00 Grade Oxfords.

Newest and most fashionable shades of accepted colors for the season and in blacks. Every pair bears the impress of our name, and are fully warranted by the manufacturer. Style right up to the mark for quick trade ..... \$1.50

### \$1.50 Would be Cheap.

Everybody's Oxfords, tough wearing, clean, smooth finish, perfectly solid. McKay sewed, plain and patent leather-tips. Match 'em if you can... \$1.25

### \$1.00 Quality Ladies' Oxfords

Plain, patent tip, and cap toe, button strap, steel buckle, ribbon bows. Made for a dollar shoe, our price... .75c.

### Special Bargains Lot.

60 pairs Ladies' Oxfords, small sizes, worth from \$1.50 to \$3.50. Lumped at one price. Take your choice for... .98c

### Williams & Hoyt's Children's Shoes.

Their reputation so well established that everybody recommends them.

Blacks and colors. Baby Oxfords ..... 1-5 at 50c. Infants' Oxfords ..... 5-8 at 75c. Children's Oxfords ..... 8-11 at \$1.00. Misses' Oxfords ..... 1-2 at \$1.25. Misses' You save from a quarter to a half dollar on every pair.

### Misses and Children's Strap Ties.

Browns, tans and blacks. Satin bows, steel buckles. Button straps, sightly and stylish. Sizes 2 to 5 no heels ..... 50c. Sizes 5 to 8 no heels ..... 75c. Sizes 8 to 11, spring heels ..... 85c. Sizes 8 to 12, spring heels ..... \$1.00. Sizes 12 to 2, spring heels ..... \$1.00. None better, few as good, for the price.

Foster's patent hook kid gloves, Castors, Mocha and buckskins.

### Suspenders.

Russell's electric suspenders. Guyot's patent and Harris' wire buckle braces.

### Sundries Every Man Needs.

Snap buttons, scarf holders, nickel armlets, collar buttons, "Club," Bright and Vigilant garters.

### Celluloid Collars and Cuffs.

Popular styles; turn downs and standing, at popular prices. Saves washing.

### Gents' Dress Gloves.

Foster's patent hook kid gloves, Castors, Mocha and buckskins.

### DR. JOHNSON PARDONED.

Clemency Exercised in Behalf of an Aged Man.

Governor Russell has pardoned Dr. James B. Johnson, who was convicted of forgery at Charlotte in 1894. Dr. Johnson attempted to borrow money in Charlotte on a forged draft in order to procure money with which to purchase a ticket to Washington, D. C. He was prosecuted by Holland, of Charlotte, who is now serving a seven year term in the Albany prison. Dr. Johnson has traveled extensively and is a well-informed man.

The Governor gives as his reasons for issuing this pardon that "this old man is about 70 years old, is in feeble health, he has friends who are able and willing to take care of him, and prevent his becoming a charge upon any community." It is represented that he was born in the Confederacy, and it seems that he was certainly a Confederate soldier. He was convicted of trying to obtain money by uttering a forged paper, but nobody was actually defrauded. The pardon is asked for by Rev. Father Francis Meyer, who was the prosecutor, or at least the party to whom the prisoner presented the forged paper, and from whom he attempted to obtain money. The pardon is recommended by the sheriff and county officers of Mecklenburg. The old man has been punished more than enough."

### COMMENCEMENT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Slater Industrial Academy and State Normal School.

Invitations have been issued for the 1897 commencement exercises of the Slater Industrial Academy and State Normal school at Winston-Salem, to be in progress from April 29th to May 4th inclusive.

The exercises of the Primary department will take place on the evening of April 30th.

The annual sermon is to be preached by the Rev. Geo. L. Blackwell, D.D., of Charlotte, on Sunday, May 2d. On Monday afternoon will occur the celebration of the fourth anniversary of the Columbian Literary Society. Hon. C. Manly, of Winston, is to deliver the annual address on this occasion.

Sunday will be commencement day proper and the commencement address is to be delivered by Lieutenant Governor C. A. Reynolds.

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for the erection of an annex to the northern exposure of the colored department of the North Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind in the city of Raleigh, will be received at the office of the principal until noon of May 10, 1897. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to the principal. The institution will furnish brick, and the contractors all other material.

The Board of Trustees will require bond for the faithful performance of the contract, and will reserve the right to reject any bid, or bids.

JOHN E. RAY, Principal.

### A RARE CHANCE.

To buy or lease a well established news and job printing establishment in one of the best towns in the South. For terms address, P. O. box 9, Winston, N. C.

Voting for Senator in Florida.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 20.—The Legislature voted this noon for United States Senator. The combined vote was: Call, 33; Chipley, 24; Raney, 14; Hocker, 17; Burford, 7; other votes complimentary.

### LAST NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

"East Lynne" was played last night at the Metropolitan opera house by the Buckler Stock Company. The audience was small, but the frequent and hearty applause gave evidence that the presentation of the play was appreciated.

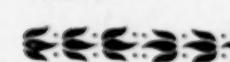
The players interpreted their roles quite creditably for a popular priced company. Tonight they will present an entirely new play, "Cuban War." This is quite highly spoken of, and will doubtless attract a good crowd.

### BROUGHTON & CO., Farm Agency.

Phone 206-B.

## W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

## AFTER-EASTER BUYING IN DRESS GOODS.



This Big Store's After-Easter Showing of

## HIGH CLASS DRESS GOODS

at the most remarkable prices that have been offered. We have made great preparations for the greatest rush of business during the coming week in our Dress Goods Department, both Black and Colored, many new ideas and after thoughts will be introduced. We have exercised every faculty we possess to have these dress goods stock perfect, true to fashion, beautiful in shades and design, elegant in taste and economical in prices.

This week must be the most notable Dress Goods week of the season.

We gladly welcome you.

## W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

## I. ROSENTHAL'S

## GREAT REBUILDING SALE



Owing to the Rebuilding of my Store I am closing out, at a Great Sacrifice, entire Stock of

## Millinery, Dry Goods, Shoes, &c.

We have everything new and pretty in Ladies' and Children's Headgear, and will surely be to your advantage to learn our prices before purchasing.

**SPECIALS:** Fruit of Loom 4-4 Cotton 5c., Sterling Prints 3c., Ginghams 3c., Ladies' Waists from 25c., Ladies' Ribbed Vests 4c., R. & G. Corsets 68c., Men's Gauze Shirts 20c., Men's Laundered Shirts from 30c., up. Your chance of a lifetime to buy goods at Slaughtering prices.

## FOR SALE

Two hundred and sixty-five acres of land with 4-room cottage and all necessary out-houses; one Snow patent tobacco barn; this very desirable farm lies just above Cary, and immediately on the Railroad and county road leading to Raleigh, is well watered and especially adapted to the growth of fine tobacco, but will grow any of the Southern products. Price very low and terms will be made to suit the purchaser.

One hundred and eighty-three acres 4 miles from Raleigh on the Asylum road, 75 acres in woods, 5-room cottage and all necessary out-houses, admirably adapted to stock raising. Price \$1,600; terms easy to right party.

Forty-eight acre farm on the same road, 3

## THE TWIN-CITY CLUB

Gives an Easter Reception Eclipsing All Previous Functions.

EASTER MORNING IN WINSTON-SALEM

MANY PROMINENT VISITORS FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTY.

Six Thousand People Witness the Sunrise Service at the Moravian Church and "God's Acre"—University Glee Club Entertains.

Winston-Salem, N. C., April 20.—The Twin-City Club gave last night the most elegant reception in its history. This social club has been known for years for its hospitality and pleasures for the visitors to the city, but on this occasion all their efforts seem to shrink into paleness before this event. The city is full of visitors; they are here from every quarter; they are here from distant states.

The Easter services at the churches Sunday brought large crowds to the city. The sunrise service at the Moravian church and at the beautiful God's Acre was attended by fully 6,000 people. The weather was perfect, the morning just cool enough to be healthy and bracing. This large concourse of people were awakened in the early morning by the church band, which started from their respective homes as early as 4 o'clock, and on the morning air was wafted to the natives those sweet carols that have been used by the Moravians for over four hundred years on this memorable Easter occasion.

No more divinely appropriate expression of the Moravian's love of music, and their appreciation of its inspiring power is to be found than in this sublime annunciation of the Resurrection day through the quiet streets in the starlight hour of the early morn. The trombonists walk from place to place, now in pairs, now in small groups, in the quiet buildings, up upon the corner of a street, and now pouring forth their grand inspiring anthem that falls upon the Holy stillness of the night as music from the angling skies arouse the slumbering town to the knowledge of the advent of the glorious day.

Among the many visitors to the city we note the following: Mr. and Mrs. William Ransom, of Roanoke; Mrs. Dodd, of Fayetteville; Miss Lizzie George, of Nanenda, Va.; Miss Hattie Tomlinson, of Archdale; Miss Jennie Bingham, of the State Normal School; Mrs. T. B. Lindsey, of Rockingham; Misses Sallie and Maggie Penn, of Martinsville, Va.; Miss Mabel Duke, of Durham; Mrs. James Robbins and children, of Raleigh; Mrs. E. F. Gunn, of Greensboro; Miss Lilian Long, of Greensboro Female College; Col. and Mrs. J. R. Webster, of Reidsville; Mrs. A. Mabrey, of Chicago, Ill.; Miss Myrtle Holt, of Oak Ridge; Miss Mattie Griffin, of Salisbury; Miss Marie Wendenburg, of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. J. W. Merritt, of Greensboro; Frank Heggen, family, of Raleigh; Miss Jessie Holloman, of Randolph; Miss Lucy Wiggins, of Wilmington; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bryan and Mrs. Eckels, of Charlotte; Misses Strupper, of Columbus, Ga.; Miss Carrie Holt, of Graham; Miss Kate Robinson, of Franklin; Miss Nash, of Colloway, Va.; Miss Evelyn Andrews, of Virginia; Mr. and Mrs. John Seer, of Lynchburg, Va.; Mr. J. H. Harris and family, of Hillsboro; Miss Nell Cummings, of Durham; Mr. D. F. Sunney, of Charlotte; Mr. H. Lake, of New York; Misses May Trotter and Annie Smith, of Greensboro; C. C. Dunn, of Danville, Va.; Mr. C. C. Burrough and wife, of Danville, Va.; Prof. Leage Butler, of Chapel Hill; Miss Kirkpatrick, of Summerfield; Frank Brandenbach, of Lehigh University; Pa.; Daniel N. Kirtz and Judge John A. Harrison, of St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Lizzie Westbrook, of Fayetteville, and Miss Estelle Westbrook, of Mt. Olive; Mrs. Berylon and Finley and James N. Williamson, of Graham; Miss I. M. Procter, of Raleigh; Miss Mamie Marler, of Yadkinville; Mrs. Hilton and daughter, of Danville, Va.; Mrs. Frederick Babcock and wife, of New York; John Kelly and sister, Miss Elver, of Mocksville; Miss Flossie Setton, of Greensboro; Dr. and Mrs. F. K. Ball, of the State University; Miss Lottie Tomlinson, of Durham; Kope Elias and wife, of Cleveland county, and many others your correspondent could not learn the names.

Yesterday afternoon, the city went out to South Side to witness the game of base-ball between Lehigh and the University, the result of which was telegraphed to The Tribune. Lehigh, the Mandolin and Clef Club of the University, gave a delightful concert to a large audience, who were highly pleased. The reception at the club-rooms were from 9 to 12 o'clock. Refreshments were served by the ladies. Dancing began at 10:30, the geman being led by J. L. Patterson, of this city. The ball-room was decorated in red and white in festoons, and the effect of which was very beautiful. The reception rooms were elegant in their appointments, with large green flowering plants and palms. One almost thought he was in Oriental lands. The attendance was the largest in the history of the club. The elite of the city was there in splendor. The costumes of the ladies were magnificent in their various hues and trimmings.

### Pettigrew's Forty.

New York Sun.  
The Hon. Richard Franklin Pettigrew, Senator in Congress from South Dakota, has not been too fortunate in his dalliance with silver and his incursions into silver Republicanism, but last week he made an enduring name for himself and more than atoned for his political and financial wabbles of last year. With his own hand and voice he introduced into the Senate a bill providing for the establishment of four additional executive departments of the government. It is a bill worthy of the Hon. Henry William Blair of New Hampshire in his most productive intellectual period; worthy, indeed, of that great mysterious law making trust, the Wage Workers' Association of the District of Columbia. Originality, power and genius bristle in every line. Mere retail furnishers of new executive departments must shrink into nothingness henceforth. What is a petty proposition for a Department of Commerce and Industry or a Department of Mining or a Department of Manufactures by the side of Mr. Pettigrew's grandiose project for forty departments? The meaneer fires go out and Pettigrew fills the country with his wondrous blaze.

This ingenious bill provides departments for everything and everybody. The blocks of the mules are made fast two large tanks, one on either side, they being filled for distribution. Water is too scarce to be dealt out indiscriminately to those mules and they present a pitiable sight panting under the strain of their heavy load, in the

The Secretary of Public Baths is to build and supervise free public baths, and so scatter soap and health over a smiling land. The Secretary of Public Libraries is to see that these public gets plenty of that form of instruction free. Thus the powerful support of the Hon. William L. Bryan is already secured. The Secretary of Public Buildings is to assign by lot to the employees of the Government rooms, apartments, and residences "in such a way that the various ages, classes, races, and sexes shall be able to live together in peace and harmony." The Secretary of Public Buildings will have his troubles. The Secretary of Public Farms will set up and manage Government farms in various parts of the country. Where will the Secretary of Agriculture be then? The Secretary of Public Communication will reduce telegraph rates to ten cents for thirty words and telephone rates to four dollars a year. He will also let every voting precinct have a "public wire service" in such an artistic and exact manner that "the same shall form one gigantic whispering gallery laid beneath the surface of the earth." And so a happy day is preparing for the Hon. William Morris Stewart, of Nevada; the Hon. Vincent Allen of Nebraska; and others, of whom there are scores of eloquence. The upper air is already murmurous with their vibrations. The replication of their sounds is soon to fill the hollows of the earth.

It will be one of the duties of the Secretary of Public Education to fine or imprison, or both, every voter who neglects to vote. The Secretary of Public Education is to provide facilities of education to everybody who wants to be educated. Out of a just regard for health, however, no student in the Government schools is to be permitted to study more than three hours a day without first getting upon his back a load for going to school shall receive a regular salary from the Government by means of the Secretary. It will be seen that education will cease to be the cheap defence of nations, but there will be a good deal more money in it for the educated than there was in Mr. Burke's time.

The Secretary of Public Amusements will take care that the country gets plenty of free entertainments, indoors and outdoors. The Secretary of Public Hotels must build and conduct public restaurants and eating houses all over the country. It is not clear whether all citizens are to eat gratis at these Government inns. If they are the army will have to be prodigiously increased. The Secretary of Public Laundrys will maintain public laundries, and so manage them "that the water in the tubs will be changed with every new lot of clothing." To the author of this bill the most sublime general conception is not difficult, and the meanest detail is not trivial.

The Secretary of Public Libraries is to organize and maintain a free public library in every postoffice. The Secretary of Public Periodicals must furnish free periodicals to his countrymen, and no provision seems to be made for paying a salary for the reading of the same. The Secretary of Public Transportation will make a passenger tariff at a rate not exceeding one mile a mile, and freight tariff at a rate not exceeding a mill a ton a mile. Nothing is said about paying passengers and consignments of freight, but an amendment will fill up this regrettable chink in the chrysanthemum. Among other departments to be created are those concerned with banks, documents, electric light, fisheries, forests, gas, insurance, inventions, merchandise, mining, penitentiaries, printing, statistics, surveying, and warehouses. In short, the plan is grand and comprehensive, and puts to shame all the feeble, piecemeal schemes for adding this or that department to the Cabinet. Compared with all these little, unmeritable patching measures, the bill is as St. Peter's to a doghouse.

Mr. Pettigrew, as modest as he is conscientious, desires to assert for himself the honor of having produced this masterpiece. He attributes it to a Mr. James Seldon Cowdon, a Virginian. Mr. James Seldon Cowdon may be the choicer satirist of this age, and must be so accounted if he is the author of this bill, and if he framed it as a sarcasm against the various propositions for enlarging the Cabinet and extending the meddlesome activity of the Government. But the Hon. Richard Franklin Pettigrew is a serious statesman. Whether he made this bill or merely allowed it to bask in his own radiance, it must be regarded as his most memorable achievement.

### NO WATER

In the Port of Iquique, and No Grass Grows There.

Philadelphia Press.

Among the arrivals at this port last week was the British bark Whinlatter, Captain Quayle, from a prosperous place in Peru, which, but for the production of nitrate of soda and a few other similar commodities, is as barren as the sand hills of Cape Henlopen. This place cannot even boast of the production of fresh water, which has to be carried there from Arica, 100 miles distant, in small regularly constructed water boats.

The Whinlatter comes from Iquique, and while arrivals here from that place are not infrequent, little is known of it in this locality. With one exception the port of Iquique has never been visited with the drop of rain. This exception was on September 17, 1891. During the last half hour of the prevalence of a hurricane rain followed. Despite the remarkable fact that rain is a thing unknown in the Iquique regions, not a single sea-going vessel of the Pacific Ocean, within a radius of a few miles, is a belt between the confines of which incessant rains prevail.

No a blade of grass was ever known to grow at Iquique, and the surrounding country presents a barren appearance. The houses and living apartments of this place are peculiarly constructed, and little protection is necessary, the climate being warm. Many have just a thin substance for a roof, sufficiently thick to keep off the hot rays of the tropical sun. The Whinlatter lay in Iquique for some time, purchasing her cargo, the facilities being of a limited nature, and made sail for Philadelphia Christmas Eve.

Captain Quayle is accompanied by his wife and family, and they explored the country extensively while the vessel was taking in cargo. Rare sights of the primitive way of conducting business in this peculiarly barren seaport town constantly meet one's eyes, the most amusing of which is the manner in which it is distributed among the natives, in most cases by means of vessels whose wares are the liquids most sought after by the natives. Such, however, is not the case in Iquique. Good drinking water is all a native calls for. The water boat from Arica calls three times a week at Iquique, and pumps into huge tanks its contents. This work is done very rapidly, and immediately the boat is off again on another trip. Hundreds of mules are employed by the authorities distributing the water to the residents who are allowed a limited quantity only.

To the blocks of the mules are made fast two large tanks, one on either side, they being filled for distribution. Water is too scarce to be dealt out indiscriminately to those mules and they present a pitiable sight panting under the strain of their heavy load, in the

heat of the sun.

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## 56<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL SESSION

OF St. MARY'S SCHOOL, Raleigh, N. C.

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### READ

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North An-

Pullman

Market

Bearish.

Fluctu-

Mixed

PRINCIPAL S

FOREIGN BU-

LING AM

Wheat Irrig-

Light Tra-

Closed Ste-

Quiet.

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which opened

# MARKET FOR STOCKS

Bearish, Irregular and Fluctuating. With Mixed Trading.

## PRINCIPAL SELLERS PROFESSIONALS

### FOREIGN BUYERS FREELY HANDLING AMERICAN STOCKS.

Wheat Irregular—Oats and Corn, Light Trading—Cotton Futures Closed Steady—Spot Cotton Very Quiet.

New York, April 20.—The stock market opened active and buoyant at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  points higher for the international exchanges. Louisville & Nashville, which opened up 2 per cent. Large orders were in St. Paul, Louisville, and Atlanta. New York Central and Southern Railway for foreign securities appeared and their presence, gave a generally better feeling in the financial markets than had been experienced. Stimulated the higher open-outrage brokers who sold yesterday, today, as also did local dealers. The principal sellers were the professionals, who took profits. The market was only moderately active and there was little or no excitement in the sales. The market during the rest of the day was governed to a great extent by the change in the buying and selling late foreign advices.

London cables opened this morning at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  points below Thursday's close. The security markets were irregular and lower compared with last Thursday. Some prices, but the declines were not as extreme as had been expected in view of the weakness of the American market Saturday and Monday. Commodity stocks were only 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. lower and American stocks 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. above those quoted here yesterday, with New York Central 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  higher, St. Paul 1, and Louisville & Nashville 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The stock market continued bearish, irregular and fluctuating today, with moderate trading and sharp and rapid fluctuations in price. A steady tendency in prices, owing to the fact that the security markets at London show less declines than was expected. It may be that the foreign markets have been supported, as cables stated that there was less movement at London than had been expected.

A special cable from Paris reports French rates 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 20c, as against 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 4c at the close of the Bourse on Thursday.

The latest press dispatches indicate that on the west coast of the frontier the Greeks are carrying on their rebellion and are making a vigorous invasion of the Turkish country, while on the other hand the Turks have captured Minim Pasa, which leads to the stronghold of the Greeks and leads to the plains of Athens. The fighting has been of the most extensive and general character and already a crisis seems to be close at hand in a furious campaign that has been waged from the start.

The improvement in the stock market was largely due to buying for foreign account. Better cables brought large orders at the opening and foreigners followed the advance. There is still some for the London houses were used to quite an extent yesterday by local speculators in order to increase the effect of their selling.

Earnings: Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, second week, decrease, \$7,927; Southern Railway, second week April, increase, \$20,629.

The estimates of London selling are varied, but it is thought the total sales were 30,000 shares. London houses were inclined to be bearish, but all admitted that the market was temporarily over.

The holders of Chicago Gas expect nothing now until the consolidation bill is reported to the Illinois senate.

The Court of Appeals has decided the Manhattan Elevated tax case in favor of the Manhattan company.

The silver at London quiet at 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16d. The estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago are 19,000, of cattle 2,000 head, with prospects steady.

Lakeport spot wheat firm, demand for holders offer sparingly. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d higher than Thursday's close. Spot corn steady, demand 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d higher.

With continued irregular but trading was light and fluctuations narrow, with the conditions and temper of the dealings normal again. There was some very heavy buying and local liquidation of wheat bought yesterday and Saturday, but the big operators who sold out their large lines on the advance took some of it back. This, with the freezing weather in the northwest, further delaying the wheat sealing operations, offset the disappointing late sales.

The trading in oats and corn was comparative, the latter market being tame and devoid of special features.

St. Louis wires that a well known St. Louis operator feels very bullish on wheat, not on war news, but on the legitimate situation in his travels during the past three weeks. He had been in Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Texas and southwest Kansas, and saw good wheat only in Kentucky, Texas and Kansas. Outside the States he never saw poorer prospects for a crop.

Regarding the crop prospects abroad the American consul at Odessa says: "I concur in the statements made in my recent telegrams and letters concerning the failure of the winter wheat crop in southern Russia."

#### STOCKS.

Am. Spirits Mfg Co.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	pref'd	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. Central	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	pref'd	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Missouri Pacific	15	pref'd	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Omaha	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	pref'd	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. & L. E.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	pref'd	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	pref'd	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. C. & St. Louis	98	pref'd	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. Central	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	pref'd	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canada Southern	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	pref'd	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Del. Lack. & W.	164	pref'd	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lake Shore	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	pref'd	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. W.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	pref'd	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pacific Mail	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	pref'd	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Berk. Island	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	pref'd	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash	12	pref'd	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sus. & Western	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	pref'd	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
General Electric	31	pref'd	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Delaware & Hudson	103	pref'd	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & O.	164	pref'd	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mobile & Ohio	15	pref'd	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
North American	34	pref'd	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pullman Palace Car Co.	158	pref'd	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

U. S. Rubber	142	cine was explained by the unfavorable trade developments recently noted.
Silver Certificates	62	Sugar rose a point, but there was no spirit to the rally. Tennessee Coal and Iron gained over 1 per cent. on cover.
Southern Railway	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	In Chicago Gas was decidedly strong in the face of frequent advices from Chicago of renewed opposition to the consolidation bill. The market closed generally strong.
Standard Rope & Twine	64	
Tenn. Coal & Iron	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Atchison	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
pref'd	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
American Cotton Oil	104	
pref'd	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Eric	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Laclede Gas	22	
Manhattan	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Western Union	80	
American Tobacco	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	
pref'd	104	
L. E. & W.	134	
pref'd	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Denver & Rio Grande	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Northern Pacific	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
pref'd	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	
B. & Q.	71	
Ontario & Western	13	
Illinois Central	92	
Chicago Gas	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Colorado Fuel and Iron	17	
Hocking Valley	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	26	
pref'd	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	
L. & N.	13	
St. Paul	71	
St. L & So Western	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
pref'd	6	
Texas Pacific	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sugar	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	
pref'd	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Bay State Gas	84	
Lead	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
U. S. Leather	92	
pref'd	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Reading	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1st pref'd	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2d pref'd	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	
National Linseed Oil	10	
N. & W.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
pref'd	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Canadian Pacific	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Michigan Central	94	

#### Local Stock Market.

	Bid	Asked
Citizens' National Bank	123	125
National Bank of Raleigh	116	117
Raleigh Savings Bank	130	135
Commercial & F. M.'s	123	125
N. C. Ag Society 6's	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105
North Carolina 4's	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105
North Carolina 6's	126	127
Caraleigh Phosphate Wk's	100	105
W. N. C. R. R. 6's	113	114
Raleigh Cotton Mills	90	93
N. C. R. R. stock	121	122
Raleigh & Gaston R. R.	...	...
Seaboard Air Line R. R.	...	...
City of Raleigh 6's	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	102
City of Raleigh 6's	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Mills Mfg Co. pf'd	...	...
Caraleigh Cotton Mills	70	73
N. C. Car Co.	90	95
The Mills Mfg Co.	...	...

#### Raleigh Cotton Market.

Middling	75
Strict middling	74
Good middling	74
Strict good middling	72

New York, April 20.—Cotton futures closed steady with sales of 83,600 bales. Friday, 6,94; May, 6,97; June, 7,02; July, 7,07; August, 7,08; September, 6,87; October, 6,51; November, 120; Savannah, 1,054; Augusta, 72; Houston, 1,712; Memphis, 129; Cincinnati, 82; St. Louis, 42.
---

Leading futures ranged as follows:	
WHEAT—	
Opening	Closing
May	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
CORN—	
May	244
July	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
OATS—	
May	17
July	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
PORK—	
May	\$8 45
July	8 32 $\frac{1}{2}$
LARD—	
May	4 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	4 30
RIBS—	
May	4 70
July	4 72 $\frac{1}{2}$

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, April 20.	
Leading futures ranged as follows:	
WHEAT—	
Opening	Closing
May	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
CORN—	
May	244
July	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
OATS—	
May	17
July	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
PORK—	
May	\$8 4

## THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

## Weather Report.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Wednesday, fair with increasing cloudiness towards evening.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m., Yesterday.

	Tem	Rain	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	48	.00	E.	Clear.
Charlotte	52	.00	E.	Clear.
Wilmington	48	.00	N. E.	Clear.
Hatteras	49	.00	N.	Clear.
Washington	46	.00	N.	Clear.
New York	38	.00	N. W.	Clear.

## Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 48; normal, 59; departure 11.

Total rainfall for the day, .00; normal, .08; departure, .08.

Excess of temperature since April 1st, 36 degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 105 degrees.

Excess of rainfall since April 1st, 2.74 inches.

Excess of rainfall since January 1st, 1.68 inches.

## Weather Conditions.

The high area and cold wave from the northwest moved eastward with remarkable rapidity, and is central this morning over the Lake region, with a very high pressure and temperatures considerably below freezing. The line of freezing temperatures extends this morning south of Cincinnati and Washington, D. C.

The weather is generally clear throughout the central valley and East. In the West a slight storm over Kansas is causing southerly winds and warmer, cloudy weather west of the Mississippi. The temperature in the West has risen considerably.

C. F. VON HERRMANN,  
Section Director.

## Personal.

Mr. Jas. F. Scott is at the Park. Senator T. E. McCaskey is in the city. Hon. W. W. Clark, of New Bern, is in the city.

Mr. D. H. McLean, of Harnett county, is in the city.

Mr. R. N. Simms returned to Wake Forest yesterday.

Prof. N. Y. Gulley, of Wake Forest, is here attending court.

Senator Barker, of Lincoln county, is in the city on business.

Mr. Richard Young, of Henderson, spent yesterday in the city.

Mr. R. L. Rand has returned from the big Easter picnic at Rand's Mills.

Capt. Day and Mr. J. B. Batchelor went to Louisburg yesterday to attend court.

Mr. A. J. Bynum, Jr., has returned from Pittsboro, where he spent Easter with relatives and friends.

Mr. Wheeler Martin, of Williamson, is here to attend the meeting of the directors of the State prison today.

Mr. E. A. Keeling, formerly of Raleigh, but now located at Durham, is in the city, to the delight of his friends.

General Secretary W. H. Overton, of the Y. M. C. A., left this morning for Mobile and Selma, Ala., to attend the international convention which convenes today.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hayes have returned from a pleasure trip to Washington. Maj. Hayes reports that he never had a more pleasant visit to the Capital City.

Messrs. F. A. Sondley, T. H. Cobb, Fred. Moore, Chas. A. Webb and Louis M. Bourne, all prominent lawyers, of Asheville, are in the city attending the Supreme Court.

Sen. Clark, of Halifax, is in the city. He brought two convicts—a negro woman and a man—from the farms in that county, who were sent to Raleigh on account of their ill health.

Rev. Dr. Eugene Davis and Mr. A. M. McPhee left yesterday to attend the annual meeting of the Albemarle presbytery at Wilson. The presbytery convened last evening.

Representative Freeman of Henderson county, was in the city yesterday. He was one of the ablest members of the last Assembly, always noted for his sensible views on public questions. Mr. Freeman has gone to Norfolk.

Mr. W. S. Hancock returned to New Bern yesterday. He says that the answer to the complaint in the injunction against the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad will probably be filed by May 10. He anticipates a successful issue from the case.

## EUPHROSINE CLUB.

## Forty Couples Participate in the First German After Lent.

The Euphrosyne Club gave an elegant German in their spacious dance hall in the Briggs building last night. It was largely attended as any German of the season. Forty couples participated. Among this number could be found the latest and most charming belles of the city while the young gentlemen present were worthy companions of their lovely partners. Mrs. C. G. Latta, Mrs. T. T. Hay and Mrs. Armistead Jones were among the charmers.

The Euphrosyne Club is adding much to the gayety of Raleigh's society, and rightly merits the praise which it is receiving from all. These enterprising young gentlemen will give another German Friday evening.

## TO TRAIN BR'ER RABBIT.

## Mr. A. D. K. Wallace Invests Five Cents in a Jack Rabbit.

Chief Clerk A. D. K. Wallace, of the Secretary of State's office, has a fine large old-fashioned jack rabbit which he anticipates very soon having well trained. It is now running at will about the suite of offices. He found the animal in the possession of a small boy several days since, and paid him 5 cents for it. When the rabbit was first set at liberty in the office they attempted to scare it out through the doors into the capitol square, but Br'er Rabbit would not go. He was only after Mr. Wallace said that there was no possible chance of ridding himself of his new-found pet that he made up his mind to train it. Br'er Rabbit has not as yet manifested any special aptness for any particular course of training. His only pastime now is eating cabbage leaves.

## The Printed Act Here.

The Revenue and Machinery act was received at the Secretary of State's office from the State printers yesterday in printed form. There are 6,000 copies and they, or at least a great majority of them, will be sent out at once to various county and township officers. A copy is to be sent to each sheriff, clerk of a Supreme court, register of deeds, tax lists and, in fact, every officer whose duty it is to carry out any provision of the act.

## Local News.

Sheriff Kearney brought two convicts to the State prison yesterday from Franklin county.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Stith to Mr. F. M. Seaman, of St. Louis, will be solemnized at noon today at the Church of the Good Shepherd.

Wesley Judd, a United States prisoner, was placed in the Wake county jail yesterday to await the federal court to answer a charge of retailing without license.

Licenses have been issued to Mr. F. M. Seaman, of St. Louis, to wed Miss Margaret Stith and Mr. Frank K. Myers, of Charleston, S. C., to marry Miss Roberta A. Smith.

Yesterday Maj. E. A. Garlington, of Washington, D. C., inspected the troops at the A. and M. college. The review lasted several hours, and the boys acquitted themselves with great credit.

The case of Abram Hester against Thomas Robertson consumed the entire time of the Superior Court yesterday. Many witnesses were examined on both sides. The case will probably go to the jury this afternoon.

There is very much complaint heard around Raleigh against the practice of bicyclists in riding without bells. Pedestrians frequently narrowly escape being run into by wheelmen because of the lack of the bell for sounding the alarm at crossings and elsewhere.

Anyone having ice cream freezers belonging to A. Dughi, or to Chas. Bretsch, are kindly requested to notify Mr. Dughi and he will send for same. Anyone notifying Dughi that they have one of these freezers will be presented with a quart of choice ice cream.

The annual meeting of the Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum will be held in Wilmington today. The Raleigh council will be represented by Grand Regent E. L. Harris, Grand Treasurer A. M. Powell, C. R. Lee, of the finance committee; W. C. McMackin, representative, and Captain W. B. Kendrick, the oldest Past Regent.

Sheriff Smith of Mecklenburg county brought twelve convicts to the white and three colored to the State prison yesterday. Campbell, the white man who was released from the prison here a short time since, and immediately arrested again and sent to Charlotte to answer a charge of horse stealing, comes back for five years.

A warrant for \$2,500 was yesterday drawn in the auditor's office on the State treasurer by Mr. J. C. L. Harris, chairman of the board of directors of the A. and M. college, for the construction of a hospital. The General Assembly appropriated \$5,000 for this purpose. The building committee will meet in a few days and perfect arrangements for the hospital. Work will begin as early as practicable.

Miss Eva Palmer, who offers her services to the public as a nurse, has enjoyed peculiar advantages in preparing herself for her profession. After spending two years in the hospital here, she went to Philadelphia and enlarged her experience in a lying-in hospital, dividing her time with a surgical hospital. Later she went to Baltimore and took a complete course in obstetrics. She stands high with the medical profession in this city.

## DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

## Delegates Chosen by the Vestry of the Good Shepherd Church.

At a meeting of the parish of the Church of the Good Shepherd Messrs. R. H. Battle, J. B. Batchelor, Hugh Morson, C. G. Latta, W. H. Foster, C. McDonald, F. T. Ward, H. E. Smith, B. S. Skinner, William Woolcott, K. P. Battle, Jr., and Dr. A. W. Knox were elected vestrymen for the ensuing year.

The diocesan convention will meet May 12 at the Hotel Raleigh, the Good Shepherd. The committee on arrangement of the delegates appointed by the vestry is composed of Messrs. R. H. Battle, C. G. Latta and F. T. Ward.

The delegates elected by the vestry of this church to the convention are Messrs. R. H. Battle, J. B. Batchelor, William Woolcott and Dr. K. P. Battle, Jr., and the alternates Messrs. Hugh Morson, C. G. Latta, C. C. McDonald and F. T. Ward.

The convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will meet at Christ church in this city May 15. The Brotherhood of the Good Shepherd church has been elected as delegates to this convention. Messrs. H. B. Battle, B. S. Skinner, Hugh Morson and E. H. Alderson; alternates, C. G. Latta, J. G. Ball, F. T. Ward and Watkins Robards.

The convention of the Diocese of the Carolinas will meet at the Hotel Raleigh, the Good Shepherd. The committee on arrangement of the delegates appointed by the vestry is composed of Messrs. R. H. Battle, C. G. Latta and F. T. Ward.

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